

The Sun

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Arbitration.

Many well-meaning people, and more than one who, during the day of the strike, did not dare to waver in their support of law and order, think that they have found a middle and happy course in striving to get the PULLMAN Company to consent to arbitration. An odd sort of fish named PINGREE, who has been elected Mayor of Detroit, has organized a sort of movement of Mayors, approved and encouraged by other people given to compromise and thoughtlessness, to entreat the PULLMAN Company by petition, or to coerce it by harsh criticism, into submitting its affairs to other hands, for the direct benefit of its employees. Even Mayor HOOKINS of Chicago, who has appeared to play the part of a good citizen toward the strike in his immediate neighborhood, replies to the refusal of the PULLMAN Company to arbitrate in a tone of aspersions suggesting confusion in his own mind as to the intrinsic merits of the case, or a hidden willingness to snatch at an imaginary chance to side with the agents of riot without personal discredit.

The right of the citizen laborer to lay down the law to his employer, and to withdraw from the service of his employer, and the right of the PULLMAN Company to withdraw from business, as it has withdrawn in this instance, are one. You cannot deny one without denying the other, or cloud or curtail or confuse one without treating the other likewise.

If Mr. PULLMAN should now be forced, whether by the direct squeezing of his purse by the railroads that may have a hold upon him, or by the abuse of critics who, seeing no single right clearly, attach only limited value to all, or by the wish to be subject himself to the examination of an arbitrator, it will be under the compulsion of some pressure or judgment other than his own. He will then cease to retain the rightful privilege of all to manage business free from interference by riot or by the insults of fellow citizens in no wise connected with them, and he will be, in fact, driven into a surrender of the ground disputed by his employees, which, although it was his unquestionable, DENIS raised his criminal insurrection to capture.

Some people imagine that they have completed their duty for this crisis by putting down DENIS, and that that triumph leaves them free to coerce PULLMAN even to the same end that DENIS and his fellows in anarchy and abuse of the public have labored for. These people want to pay peace on the terms of the strikers, but they want PULLMAN to pay for it. They seek to mollify the DENIS party in insurrection by making PULLMAN pay out money which he desires to keep, either by threats against his business or by compelling him to the plea that he would be a patriot if he would make other men's rights by compromising his own, and that he is a brute or wretch if he doesn't. When the law has been set at defiance, thus to assail Mr. PULLMAN directly or by innuendo is a semi-championship of the supreme outrage. If it is desired to help the PULLMAN employees consistently with the restraints and obligations of good citizenship, let people help them, but not come as beggars to Mr. PULLMAN, holding the lash of concerted condemnation behind their backs.

If the PULLMAN Company should, after all, accept arbitration, they would be getting less than show themselves unworthy to share in the benefits of the recent great and, we trust, precious effort to uphold rights which one and all, employer and employee, must have perfect and unqualified or the United States will cease to be a democratic country.

Treason in the Senate.

It will not do to look upon PEPPER as merely an intellectual misfit upon the floor of the United States Senate. The time has come when he must be taken seriously. His utterances upon Tuesday were treason, flat and uncompromising treason; and no treason more frank and defiant has ever before been uttered by any enemy that the country has known.

He is for the overthrow of the Constitution. He wants the Senate and the House of Representatives swept away and the Government abolished. He demands the suspension of the law that all business may be forced to cease and that all right of property may end and anarchy ensue. He does not mince his phrases; his words are as straight as his purpose is vicious.

What is to be done with this public enemy, this agent of treason, who has invaded the precincts of the Senate?

PEPPER is not to be lightly passed as a parasite without dynamite, a master of nature with nature's errand marked in his make. We say he must be taken seriously, because he talks treason.

The Local Taxation of Our Shipping.

The Commissioner of Navigation has prepared a memorandum showing the heavy burden that rests upon the maritime interests of certain American ports in the shape of State and local taxation. The exhibit is useful, and, as far as we are aware, entirely novel.

The State where the burden of taxation lies heaviest upon American shipping is Maine. The tax paid in the single city of Portland is \$1,047,633 and a total tonnage of 119,999. Commissioner CHAMBERLAIN shows that this tax is greater than is paid in Germany by the North German Lloyd Company. Its tax is only \$22,344 on a tonnage of 225,077, valued at \$13,388,864, or nearly sixteen times the total valuation of Bath's shipping.

In the same way Portland collects more taxes on its own shipping, valued at less than a million dollars, than is paid to Great Britain by the Cunard company on its valuation of \$9,762,062. Portland's million dollars pay \$18,473. The Cunard company's tax millions pay \$15,793. The Commissioner makes the striking assertion that none of the three greatest transatlantic steamship lines could have been operated under the Maine tax laws, for the taxes levied under those laws would have amounted to more than the dividends earned last year.

Carrying the comparison to other ports than those of Maine, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN shows that Gloucester paid more taxes on its \$1,432,090 of shipping than the North German Lloyd paid on its \$10,000,000. Charleston's shipping is taxed five times more

heavily than England's or Germany's. At Savannah the taxes on 36,118 tons, valued at \$905,551, amounted to more than one million dollars, valued at \$9,762,062. At New Orleans, 17,121 tons, valued at \$9,762,062, paid \$1,047,633, more than the Company Générale Transatlantique paid in France on 172,423 tons, valued at \$2,473,583. Cleveland paid more than the aggregate of taxes paid by the Cunard, the North German Lloyd, and the French company to their respective Governments. San Francisco levied more than was paid by the three great companies just mentioned on the Hamburg-American added on their combined tonnage of more than 1,000,000, valued at \$13,388,864. And yet the total of San Francisco's tonnage is only 311,914, and its assessed valuation \$3,354,075.

While in the nature of things the statistics in such an exhibit cannot be exactly accurate or the comparisons absolutely fair, the Commissioner's carefully prepared memorandum will serve to call attention to the disproportionate burden of local taxation which in some parts of the Union handicaps the American merchant marine. And now, be it borne in mind, it is proposed to impose an additional burden in the shape of a Federal income tax of two per cent. on the net earnings of American shipping, foreign and coastwise, and whether exempt from local taxation or already overtaxed.

Judge Grosscup on Strikers' Rights.

The recent occurrences at and near Chicago, notwithstanding all the destruction of life and property with which they have been accompanied, will have at least the good effect of teaching a large portion of the citizens of this country some truths which they ought to know, but of which they seem to have been ignorant.

For example, it has been assumed as indisputable that when any considerable body of men, in order to obtain higher wages, or for any other cause, strike against their employers, they have the right to do so, and that their employers must take their places, and to obstruct by forcible means the continuance of their former employers' business. Hence, with one voice almost, the Chicago strikers and their sympathizers in various parts of the country denounce at the present moment the use of the military to assist the civil authorities in protecting the property of the railroad companies and securing the unimpeded running of trains at Chicago and other points as a blow at the strikers, and as an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the American citizen. This will undoubtedly be the theme of most of the orators who will speak at to-night's mass meeting in this city, as it has been the dominant feature of all the manifestoes of the strike leaders. How groundless the assumption is, the inquiry into the law of the case incited by the present strike has conclusively demonstrated.

Another prevalent error, which the legal proceedings following this strike are destined effectually to expose, is that strikers have a right to drive from their posts of duty by threats and intimidation, other employees who have not joined in the strike, and thus to cripple or altogether paralyze the business of their employers. The dictum of DENIS and a number of his associates for doing just this thing will seem, probably, to most people a novelty in criminal law, but that it is justified, Judge Grosscup, in his charge to the Grand Jury at Chicago on Tuesday, makes abundantly clear. He says:

"No man in his individual right can lawfully demand and insist upon conduct by others which will lead to injury to his property. The right of a man to carry the mails and interstate commerce has a right to the service of each of its employees each lawfully bound to quit, and any concerted action which deprives the public of the service of any effective penalty or threat upon their quitting to the injury of the mail service or the prompt transportation of interstate commerce, is a conspiracy, and such demand or insistence upon the part of an authority conferred upon them by the mail service, and is made in good faith in the execution of such authority. The demand and insistence, under such penalty or threat, upon the service of the mails or interstate commerce being proven, the burden falls upon those making the demand or insistence to show lawful authority and good faith in its execution."

Undoubtedly this construction of the law and of the consequences will be strenuously contested by the conspirators, but they have just been indicted at Chicago, but they will be upheld as equally undoubted. Strikers must not be accompanied by assaults upon non-striking, nor by attacks upon the property of former employers, nor even by the intimidation of non-striking workmen. They must be confined strictly to a peaceful abstaining from work, and must allow the men who do not wish to strike, or who seek the places left vacant by the strikers, full liberty of action.

A Memorable Session of the Senate.

The speeches made on Tuesday in the United States Senate, and the resolutions offered by Senator DANIEL, show that the measures taken by the Administration to maintain order and uphold the laws have the almost unanimous support of the Federal Congress. It is now evident that Congress truly represents the people as a whole, will sustain Mr. CLEVELAND in his further steps needed for the discharge of his sworn duty, although these should lead him to call out the militia of all the States, and even to issue a demand for volunteers. The wise and firm words uttered by Senator DAVIS of Minnesota and Senator GORDON of Georgia prove that such an appeal would be answered as promptly by the South as by the North, and by Republicans and Democrats alike. That is to say, the whole power of the vast country will be exerted to make good the law, and to see that the citizens to perform, un molested, the duties abandoned by the railway strikers, and thus to assure the regular movement of commerce between the States and the punctual carriage of the mails.

It was a noteworthy spectacle presented on Tuesday in the Senate, when the interposition of Federal authority at Chicago was defended and applauded, not only by a spokesman of the great Northwest, but by representatives of Georgia and Virginia, on the one hand, and of the great Southern States, on the other. The fact that the Southern States as well as individuals must recognize as supreme. The law was correctly formulated by Senator DAVIS when he said that, if such crimes as had been committed in Chicago against the United States vessel, they would have been dealt with as acts of piracy, punishable with death. Nor did he overstate the truth when he compared such men as DENIS and his associates to the footmen in the Eastern States who were sent to the gallows for the crimes which he could not recall, for it is a fact that behind this strike are marshaled agencies which aim at nothing short of the overthrow of our civilization. It was to this point that eloquent reference was made by Senator GORDON, when he spoke of our social system and the whole structure of our Government as shaken by the ground swell of a great upheaval, and when he said that the social disorder which had swept

over Chicago threatened the very life of the Republic, which was a republic of law if it were not a republic of force.

Significant, also, of the magnitude of the issues involved in the present crisis, leaves far transcending questions of sectional, economical, or party interest, is the fact that to Senator DANIEL of Virginia was due the resolution assuring the President that his action has the full sympathy and support of the law-abiding masses of the people, and that he will be backed by all departments of the Government and by the power and resources of the entire nation.

It is indeed, superfluous and impotent, as Senator DANIEL pointed out, for demagogues to talk about leaving the questions raised by the lawless demonstrations at Chicago to the decision of the people. Already have the people, as he said, taken the matter into their own hands through the duly constituted authorities. The matter is in the hands of the people in the highest and fullest meaning of the word, to wit, the people of a free country, enjoying representative institutions, and possessed of laws which guarantee to every man the same rights that every other man has, and no more.

We commend to professional agitators, in this town and elsewhere, the principle of law recalled by Senator DANIEL, that when the President in the exercise of his lawful powers has called upon the army and navy to maintain order and enforce the laws, it becomes treason against the United States for a citizen to oppose those forces or to give aid and comfort to the misguided men who do so.

Peril in the Caves.

Seven tourists were imprisoned for eight days last spring in one of the little known caves in the Styrian Alps, and were finally rescued more dead than alive. One of those receptacles where lakes are found in caves the water had suddenly arisen and the retreat of the party was cut off.

The Frenchman MARTEL, who has made himself famous as the most active and successful of cave explorers, has made this mishap the occasion for some words of caution to those who visit caves. He says he regards it as dangerous to attempt the exploration of a cavern which is the channel of a subterranean river except during the summer months, from June 15 to Sept. 15. It is not for the faint of heart, he said, to explore one of the caves of Adelsberg at the end of September, 1893. The equinoctial rains were augmenting the river in the cave, and the flood might easily have imprisoned underground explorers who were too persevering.

M. MARTEL believes that all exploration of caves whose physical condition is not well understood invites disaster if undertaken in the autumn, winter, or fall. It is not difficult to discern why the explorer sees danger at these periods. In cave regions fissures in the rock admit water to the caverns and it passes through other openings to the outer world again, the point of exit being usually known as the source of the stream. Between the points of entrance and emergence the caverns serve as reservoirs. They are, in fact, cisterns, and the level of the water in them is much higher during the melting of winter snows and the periods of greatest precipitation, provided the channels of exit are smaller than those of entrance. It is easy to see that under this condition the reservoir, in time of flood, might quickly be filled to its roof, cutting off the retreat of any one who happened to be in the higher recesses of the cave, with no reservoir between him and the cavern's mouth.

This was the unfortunate circumstance that nearly cost the lives of the tourists in Austria. They ventured into a cave whose hydrographic conditions were imperfectly understood. They are wiser now, and their experience will not be lost upon others who wander into subterranean regions.

Where It Came From.

When the flurry is all over it will be again time for people interested in the principles of the Democratic party to study the way in which the income tax has been put into the tariff bill. To the platform of what party, to the promises conditional upon election of what political organization must a Senator go to find authority and countenance for the income tax?

To the platform of the Democratic party in any year of its life? Not much. It is found that the Democratic party, the Social Labor party, now, in its eagerness for the wrong kind of success, as its speakers show, thirsting for more destruction still, and likewise threatening it, and to the Populist party, whose representative in the Senate, KYLES of South Dakota, attempted to prostitute even the United States Government to the uses of violence and insurrection.

Under this repelling connection hangs the deciding fact that the Populist party, together with the Socialist Labor party, were beaten overwhelmingly in the last election, and that the Democratic party, which, it is here said, the Populist party has been to profess and protect the principle of equal rights, privileges, and duties among citizens of the United States, was elected. There is neither precedent nor license for the Democrats to clamp the Populist-Socialist collar upon the people of this country, the KYLES-DE LEON grip on tariff.

The enactment of the income tax to-day will be a political outrage of the gravest sort. It represents a sale of the people who two years ago trusted the Democracy to a party which they refused to trust, and whom they had just defeated in the election to-day to look upon as enemies to American institutions and habits.

Some of the hottest fighting in the civil war was done on July 12, two battles having been fought on that day in 1863, when in 1864 Gen. Early with fifteen thousand Confederates came unopposed near Washington, in fact almost within cannon shot, and it required a sharp battle to induce him to move on. Early had been making a raid into the border of Pennsylvania, and on July 9 had defeated Gen. Wallace at the Monocacy, killing or wounding nearly seven hundred of the Unionists, and taking as many prisoners. The result of this battle, apparently, was the retreat to Baltimore and Washington, and on the evening of July 11 the Confederate infantry was within seven miles of the Federal capital, and the Union troops were in a panic. Gen. Grant commanded the Union troops at Washington, and on July 12 he pushed out his line, and a sharp fight ensued in which the Confederates had 290 killed or wounded, while the Confederates had about as many. Satisfied by the strength of this resistance that it was dangerous to attack Washington, Gen. Grant ordered the Union troops to retreat, and a sharp fight ensued in which the Confederates had 290 killed or wounded, while the Confederates had about as many. Satisfied by the strength of this resistance that it was dangerous to attack Washington, Gen. Grant ordered the Union troops to retreat, and a sharp fight ensued in which the Confederates had 290 killed or wounded, while the Confederates had about as many. Satisfied by the strength of this resistance that it was dangerous to attack Washington, Gen. Grant ordered the Union troops to retreat, and a sharp fight ensued in which the Confederates had 290 killed or wounded, while the Confederates had about as many. Satisfied by the strength of this resistance that it was dangerous to attack Washington, Gen. 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